

# Converting Colors

YUV(63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938)

Have a look what the booklet for  
YUV(63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938)  
contains.

<b>YUV(63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938)</b> .....	3
<b><i>Conversions</i></b> .....	4
<b><i>Details</i></b> .....	6
<b><i>Harmonies</i></b> .....	12
<b><i>Previews</i></b> .....	24
<b><i>Color Blindness Simulation</i></b> .....	28
<b><i>CSS Examples</i></b> .....	31

# Color

**YUV(63.0390, 11.3198,  
56.0938)**

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 1

<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
Hex	7F1A56
RGB	127, 26, 86
RGB Percent	50%, 10%, 34%
CMY	0.5020, 0.8980, 0.6627
CMYK	0.00, 0.80, 0.32, 0.50
HSL	324°, 66%, 30%
HSV	324°, 80%, 50%
XYZ	10.8015, 5.9227, 9.3780
YIQ	63.0390, 40.9360, 40.0720

# Conversions

## Conversions Part 2

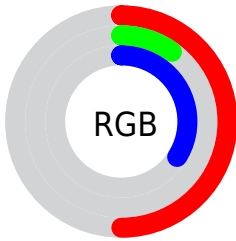
<b>Format</b>	<b>Color</b>
<b>R<sub>YB</sub></b>	127, 26, 86
Decimal	8329814
CIE <sub>Lab</sub>	29.22, 47.29, -10.36
CIE <sub>LCh</sub>	29, 48.411, 347.638
Yxy	5.9227, 0.4138, 0.2269
Android (android.graphics.Color)	4286519894 (0xFF7F1A56)
YUV	63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938
Hunter-Lab	24.3366, 36.6360, -5.8115

# Details

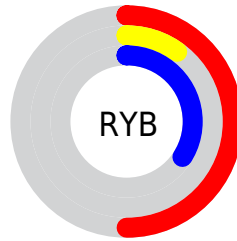
The YUV color **63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938** is a dark color, and the websafe version is hex **993366**. A complement of this color would be **89.9610, -11.3198, -56.0938**, and the grayscale version is **63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000**.

A 20% lighter version of the original color is **117.7680, 8.9884, 57.2085**, and **26.5010, 7.1480, 40.7796** is the 20% darker color. If you saturate the color by 10%, you get **54.8380, 12.8979, 63.2861**, and if you desaturate by 10%, it is **71.2400, 9.7417, 48.9015**.

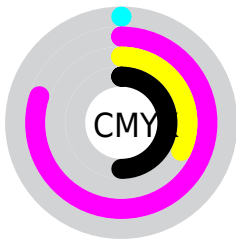
# Distribution



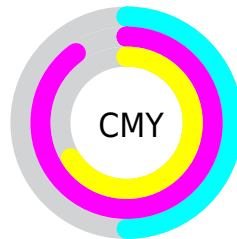
- Red (50%)
- Green (10%)
- Blue (34%)



- Red (50%)
- Yellow (10%)
- Blue (34%)



- Cyan (0%)
- Magenta (80%)
- Yellow (32%)
- Black (50%)



- Cyan (50%)
- Magenta (90%)
- Yellow (66%)

# Brightness & Saturation Gradients

These gradients show how the YUV color 63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938 changes by changing the brightness by 10 percent. The first figure shows a shift by +10% for each color and the second figure -10%.

Similar to the brightness gradients but the following saturation gradients show a change of the YUV color 63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938 by changing the saturation by 10% instead.



63.0390, 11.3198,  
56.0938

63.0390, 11.3198,  
56.0938

255.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

37.0820, 12.7776,  
55.1791

117.7680, 8.9884,  
57.2085

26.5010, 7.1480,  
40.7796

145.2520, 8.2568,  
58.5380

17.3440, 1.8024,  
28.6393

172.8500, 7.9620,  
59.7676

0.5980, -0.2948,  
1.2296

196.0770, 10.3150,  
51.6755

0.0000, 0.0000,  
0.0000

215.7050, 14.4424,  
34.4617

233.2810, 10.7075,

19.0476

250.8910, 2.0257,  
3.6036

63.0390, 11.3198,  
56.0938

63.0390, 11.3198,  
56.0938

54.8380, 12.8979,  
63.2861

71.2400, 9.7417,  
48.9015

47.2240, 14.1866,  
69.9636

78.8540, 8.4530,  
42.2240

46.5230, 14.0392,  
70.5783

87.0550, 6.8749,  
35.0318

95.3700, 5.7336,  
27.7395

102.9840, 4.4449,  
21.0620

■ 111.1850, 2.8668,  
13.8698

■ 119.3860, 1.2887,  
6.6775

■ 127.5870, -0.2894,  
-0.5148

■ 135.2010, -1.5781,  
-7.1923

# Harmonies

## Analogous

The Analogous color harmony consists of three colors that are next to each other on the color wheel.



70.2720, 24.5159, 23.4405



63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938



59.7400, -5.2948, 65.1260

# Triad

The Triadic color harmony groups three colors that are evenly spaced from another and form a triangle on the color wheel.



63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938



62.5740, -30.8490, 1.2506



63.4440, 29.8541, -55.6404

# Complementary

The Complementary color scheme is a pair of colors which are on the opposite of each other on the color wheel.



63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938



89.9610, -11.3198, -56.0938

# Split Complementary

Split-complementary colors differ from the complementary color scheme. The scheme consists of three colors, the original color and two neighbors of the complement color.



60.2690, 15.1504, -52.8559



63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938



50.4810, -19.9571, -39.0098

# Square

The Square scheme is like the rectangle color scheme, but the four colors are evenly spaced on the color wheel.



63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938



65.6960, -32.3881, 28.3306



55.1220, -2.0321, -48.3420



62.0880, 39.8896, -54.4512



# Rectangle

The Rectangle color scheme consists of four colors that form a rectangle on the color wheel.



63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938



62.5420, -18.5082, 56.5297



55.1220, -2.0321, -48.3420



62.8910, 25.1967, -55.1554

# Sweetspot

The Sweet Spot groups the original color and five complimentary colors.



63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938



140.6960, 4.5869, 22.1916



49.4740, 38.2203, 14.4933



68.7720, 2.5774, 13.3550



212.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



84.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Same Dimension

The Same Dimension uses a secret algorithm to generate beautiful new colors.



63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938



65.9580, 17.7687, 87.7368



57.3390, -10.5201, 61.0927



59.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



46.9360, 14.3286, 71.0931



0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Inverse Universe

The Inverse Universe completely reimagines the original color for something new.



63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938



65.9580, 17.7687, 87.7368



95.6610, 10.5201, -61.0927



59.5490, 0.7153, 3.9035



46.9360, 14.3286, 71.0931

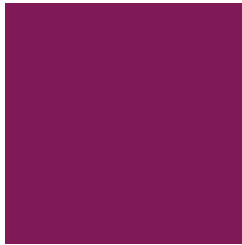


0.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000



# Previews

## White Background



This preview shows how the YUV color 63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938 looks on a white background.

## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA ✓ Pass

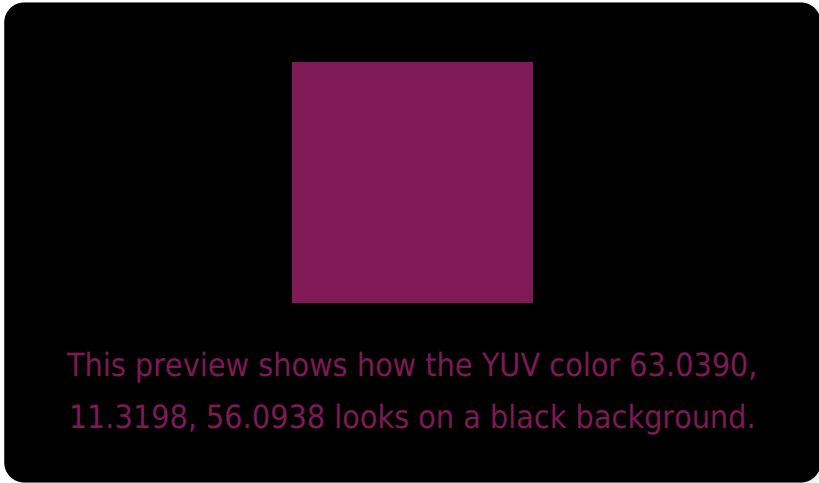
Any Text WCAG AA ✓ Pass

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA ✓ Pass

Any Text WCAG AAA ✓ Pass



# Black Background



## Color Contrast Check

Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AA × Fail

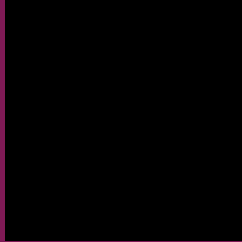
Large Text (above 18pt) WCAG AAA × Fail

Any Text WCAG AAA × Fail

If you want to check with other color combinations, try the [Color Contrast Checker](#).

# YUV 63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938

## Background



This preview shows how black text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938.



This preview shows how white text looks on a background with the YUV color 63.0390, 11.3198,



# Color Blindness Simulation

Color vision deficiency is a very complex topic, and I could not describe the different causes any better than Wikipedia does, so if you want to learn more, you should check out their [article about color blindness](#).

## Dichromacy



### Original Color

63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938

### Protanopia

69.2750, 23.0354, -15.1502

### Deuteranopia

71.2650, 4.7994, 0.6446



## Tritanopia

65.4580, -11.0718, 51.3413

# Trichromacy



## Original Color

63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938

## Protanomaly

66.7020, 18.8809, 10.7853

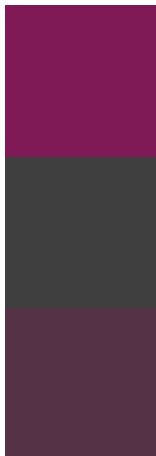
## Deuteranomaly

68.0810, 7.3551, 20.9770

## Tritanomaly

64.6460, -2.7835, 52.9305

# Monochromacy



## Original Color

63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938

## Achromatopsia

63.0000, 0.0000, 0.0000

## Achromatomaly

63.1580, 3.8661, 20.0324

# CSS Examples

## Text

The CSS property to change the color of the text to YUV 63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938 is called "color". The color property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows how text in the color `rgb(127, 26, 86)` looks like.

```
.text, #text, p{  
    color:rgb(127, 26, 86)  
}
```

If you want to add a text shadow in that color use the text-shadow property, you can generate a text shadow directly with our [CSS Text Shadow Generator](#).

Here you see how black text with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 26, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.shadow{ text-shadow: 4px 4px 2px rgb(127, 26, 86) }
```

## Border

The CSS property to change the border of an element to YUV 63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938 is called "border". The border property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

This example shows the color as border, it can be applied via the CSS property "border" or "border-color".

```
.border, #border, table{ border:4px solid rgb(127, 26, 86) }
```



If only the border color should be changed use the property border-color.

```
.border{ border-color:rgb(127, 26, 86) }
```

If you want to add a box shadow in that color use:

Here you see how a box with a 4 pixel rgb(127, 26, 86) colored shadow looks like.

```
.boxshadow{ -moz-box-shadow:4px 4px 4px  
4px rgb(127, 26, 86); -webkit-box-  
shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 26, 86);  
box-shadow:4px 4px 4px 4px rgb(127, 26,  
86) }
```

# Background

The CSS property to change the background color of an element to YUV 63.0390, 11.3198, 56.0938 is called "background". The background property can be set on classes, ids or directly on the HTML element.

```
.background, #background, body{  
background: rgb(127, 26, 86) }
```

If only the background color should be changed can be used:

```
.background{ background-color: rgb(127, 26,  
86) }
```

This example shows the color as background, it is applied via the CSS property "background".

To optimize and compress your CSS code, you can use our [online CSS compressor and optimizer](#) based on csstidy. If you want to create a linear or radial gradient as background or border, check our [CSS Gradient Generator](#).

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